## WE CLAIM:

1. A compact moiré effect body scanner for generating 3-D images, the scanner including:

an elongate projection module having a light source,

a first objective lens for directing a beam of light from the source along a first central longitudinal axis,

a first photographic grid for the beam of light and mounted in a plane at right angles to the first central axis to illuminate a body to be scanned, and

an elongate imaging module adjacent the elongate projection module, having a second central longitudinal axis parallel to the first central axis, the imaging module incorporating

a second objective lens for receiving reflected light from the body,

a second photograph grid for the reflected light and mounted in a plane at right angles to the second central axis, and imaging means for recording a deformed grating image reflected from the body and captured beyond the second photographic grid.

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- 2. The compact moiré effect body scanner according to claim 1, in which the imaging means is a digital camera.
- 3. The compact moiré effect body scanner according to Claim 1, in which the first and second objective lenses have the same focal length and are mounted in a common plane.
- 4. The compact moiré body scanner according to Claim 1, in which nodal points of the first and second objective lenses are separated by identical distances from the respective photographic arids.

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- The compact moiré effect body scanner according to Claim
  in which the first and second objective lenses have the same focal length and are mounted in a common plane.
- 6. The compact moiré body scanner according to Claim 2, in which nodal points of the first and second objective lenses are separated by identical distances from the respective photographic grids.
- 7. The compact moiré body scanner according to Claim 3, in which nodal points of the first and second objective lenses are separated by identical distances from the respective photographic grids.
- 8. The compact moiré body scanner according to Claim 5, in which nodal points of the first and second objective lenses are separated by identical distances from the respective photographic grids.

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